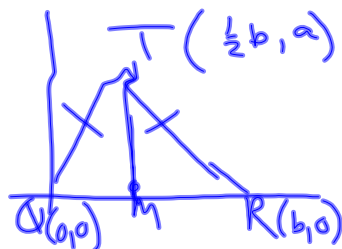
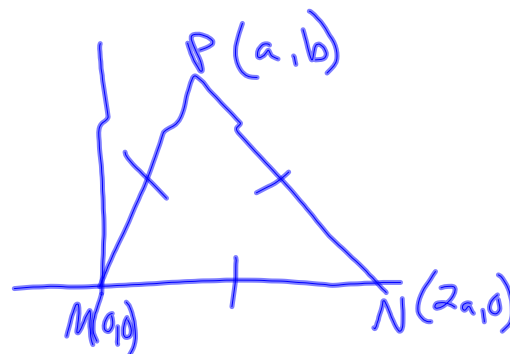


Position and label each triangle on the coordinate plane.

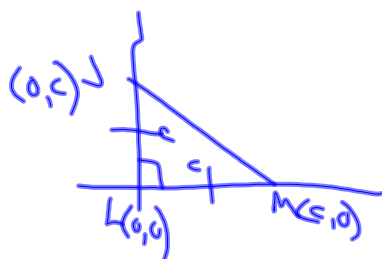
10. isosceles $\triangle QRT$ with base \overline{QR} that is b units long



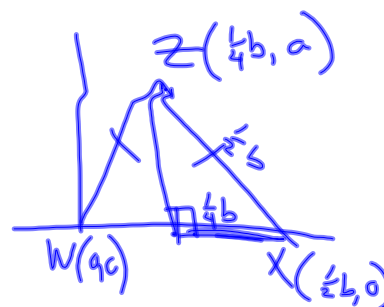
11. equilateral $\triangle MNP$ with sides $2a$ units long



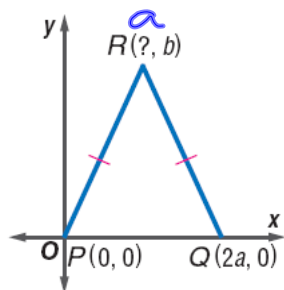
12. isosceles right $\triangle JML$ with hypotenuse \overline{JM} and legs c units long



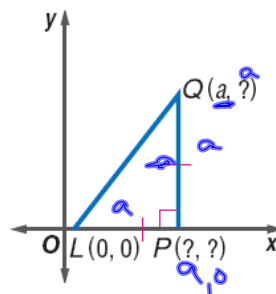
13. equilateral $\triangle WXZ$ with sides $\frac{1}{2}b$ units long



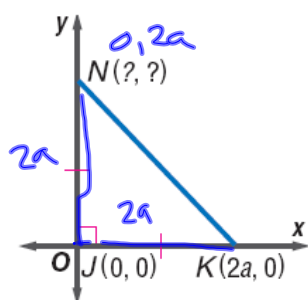
16.



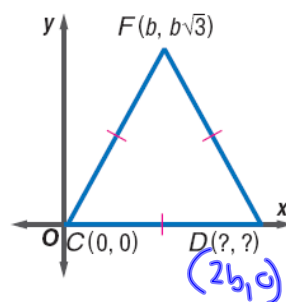
17.



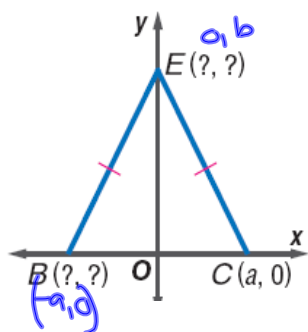
18.



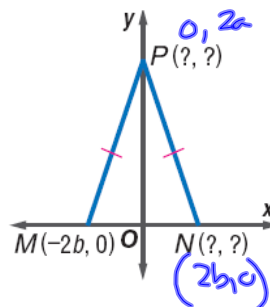
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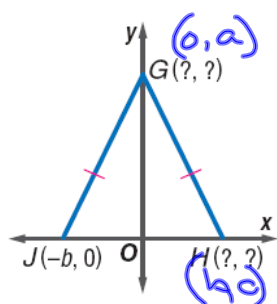
20.



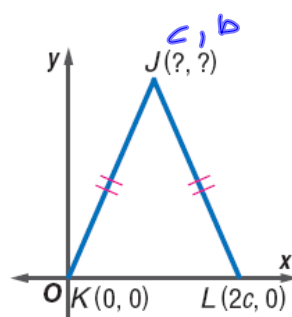
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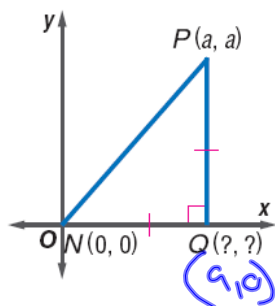
22.



23.



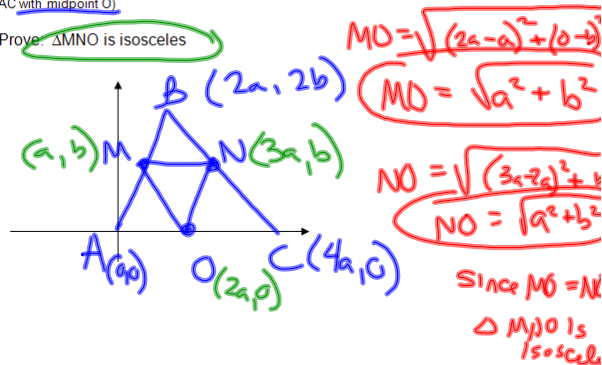
24.



#26. The 3 segments joining the vertices to the midpoints of the sides of an isosceles triangle form another isosceles triangle.

Given: Isosceles triangle ABC. (legs \overline{AB} with midpoint M, and \overline{CB} with midpoint N, base \overline{AC} with midpoint O)

Prove: $\triangle MNO$ is isosceles



$$MN = \sqrt{(3a-a)^2 + (b-b)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2a)^2}$$

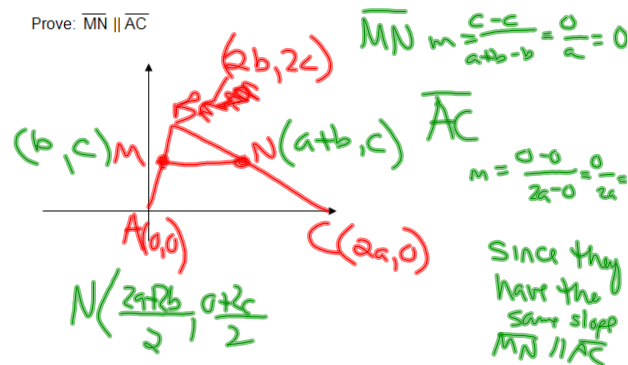
$$= \sqrt{4a^2}$$

$$MN = 2a$$

#27. If a line segment joins the midpoints of 2 sides of a triangle, then it is parallel to the 3rd side.

Given: Triangle ABC. (With \overline{AB} with midpoint M and \overline{CB} with midpoint N)

Prove: $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{AC}$



#28. If a line segment joins the midpoints of 2 sides of a triangle, then its length is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the third side.

Given: Triangle ABC. (With \overline{AB} with midpoint M and \overline{CB} with midpoint N)

Prove: $MN = \frac{1}{2} AC$

